# ADVANCED ESL LESSONS BOOK 2



# STUDENT READER STUDENT WORKBOOK TEACHER GUIDE



Daisy A. Stocker B.Ed., M.Ed. George A. Stocker D.D.S.

#### Learning English Curriculum

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#### About Learning English Curriculum Ltd.

Learning English Curriculum began in Czechoslovakia in 1990. Shortly after the Velvet Revolution that freed the country of Communism. The authors began writing these lessons as they taught English to their Czech Students at the English Centre in Karlovy Vary. The students played a vital role in the development of this series. The authors consulted with them by having them complete student surveys wherein they rated the extensive variety of activities and lessons that they had participated in. Discussion of the results followed and any item that was rated below 8, on a scale of 1 to 10, was discarded. Thus, Learning English Curriculum evolved through consultation with our English second language students.

Since 20095 thousands of people around the world have visited our web sites. At this time purchases of our Teen-Adult Curriculum, Children's Curriculum, Children's Storybooks and our listening programs have been made from more than 100 countries.

At Learning English Curriculum, we have a suggestion regarding the printing of our books in an economical and environmentally friendly way. It is our experience that when students begin something new there are always those that, for a number of reasons, don't continue. In order to cut expenses and avoid wasting paper, we suggest that you begin the classes by providing only the first lessons of the printed book. These small things do make a difference.

#### **Customization of your covers**

You may be interested in the customization of your covers. (White Label Services This personalizes your textbooks and makes them a visible part of your school's curriculum. For this service contact us at: info@efl-esl.com

Members of our team with professional degrees have combined years of teaching experience and editing to produce these teaching materials.

Team Members for this publication: Editors: Daisy A. Stocker B.Ed., .Ed. Dr. George A. Stocker D.D.S. Brian Stocker MA

# BOOK 2

# STUDENT READER

An Interactive Structured Approach to Learning English.

This Series Includes a Student Reader, Student Workbook and a Teacher's Guide.

The Students Will Experience Conversation, Grammar, Activities, Debates, Writing and Problem Solving

in Large and Small Groups.

George and Daisy Stocker

Victoria, B.C. Canada

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### **TEACHING PHILOSOPHY**



This program is written for students 13 years and older. We introduce the basic tenses and other structures in a logical sequence, integrating them with light hearted activities that provide practice in a conversational setting. The combination has proved to be popular with the students and successful in achieving its goals.

#### TIMING AND LESSON STRUCTURE

The most successful order of presentation for the lessons is outlined below:

-Greeting the students in English

-Oral questions (20 to 30 minutes)

Oral Questions may be done before or after the new lesson has been introduced.

The order suggested in the Student's Book should be adapted to the needs of the group.

-Introduction of a new lesson or continuation of a past lesson.

-Completion of exercises and / or partner activities

-Ending with a more relaxed conversational activity

#### VOCABULARY

The new words introduced in each lesson are listed under the title and may be introduced in any of the following ways:

-The teacher may write the words on the blackboard and use them in sentences.

-The teacher can dramatize, draw or use the pictures to explain the words.

-The students can work in small groups with their dictionaries.

#### **ORAL QUESTIONS**

The oral questions are designed to provide practice in speaking. The questions and answers stress grammatical structure, and word order of the English language. When our students completed surveys where Oral Questions were rated "helpful / not helpful" on a scale of 1 to 10, **Oral Questions were consistently rated as "10 - very helpful"**. **Teaching this Conversational English program without using the oral questions will result in the lessons becoming too difficult for the students.** 

These questions provide the basic models of the English Language.

They are a vital part of the program, giving practice, review and an opportunity for the teacher to expand the language to talk about local events.

### CONTENTS LESSONS 20 – 40

This English second language curriculum provided in our English Second Language (ESL) Curriculum Series includes four Levels. Each Level has 20 lessons in Book 1 and 20 in Book 2. The new concepts are incrementally introduced. Each lesson is contained in three books for each Part of each Module: Student Reader, Student Workbook and Teacher's Guide. The Student Reader can be used a number of times as the students aren't required to write in it.

This Table of Contents includes exercises and activities in the Student Reader, Workbook and Teacher's Guide. It also lists the new concepts, oral activities, written exercises and large and small group activities. Answers are included for all questions and discussions. Unit and final tests are provided throughout.

|   | Student                        | Workbook | Guide |
|---|--------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 21   | 51                             | 63       | 67    |
| Vocabulary  |                                |          |       |
| Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part One  |                                |          |       |
| Listening, reading aloud and understanding  |                                |          |       |
| The past perfect progressive and the future perfect pr  | -                              |          |       |
| Small group question, answer and check answers a  | ctivity                        |          |       |
| Whole class activity  |                                |          |       |
| Debate - Be it resolved that money talks  |                                |          |       |
| Match the Meaning   |                                |          |       |
| Writing sentences – verb tenses<br>Writing questions  |                                |          |       |
| Crossword puzzle  |                                |          |       |
| Oral Questions  |                                |          |       |
|   | Student                        | Workbook | Guide |
|   |                                |          |       |
| Lesson 22   | 54                             | 65       | 69    |
|   | 54                             | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary  | 54                             | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two  | 54                             | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary  |                                | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding  | -play                          | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity   | -play<br>constantly            | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a   | -play<br>constantly            | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a<br>Match the meaning  | -play<br>constantly<br>ctivity | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a<br>Match the meaning<br>Using "always", "constantly" or "forever" in sent   | -play<br>constantly<br>ctivity | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a<br>Match the meaning<br>Using "always", "constantly" or "forever" in sent<br>Writing questions                              | -play<br>constantly<br>ctivity | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a<br>Match the meaning<br>Using "always", "constantly" or "forever" in sent<br>Writing questions<br>Perfect progressive tense | -play<br>constantly<br>ctivity | 65       | 69    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Two<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Role-playing a conversation - Completing a role-<br>Using the present progressive with - always, forever, o<br>Small and large group activity<br>Small group question, answer and check answers a<br>Match the meaning<br>Using "always", "constantly" or "forever" in sent<br>Writing questions                              | -play<br>constantly<br>ctivity | 65       | 69    |

|  | Student     | Workbook | Guide |
|--|-------------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 23  | 56          | 68       | 72    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Three<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Expressing preferences<br>Large group discussion<br>Match the meaning<br>Using "would rather"<br>Small group - completing a role-play: large group – presenting<br>Activity: Family<br>Writing a paragraph<br>Oral Questions<br>Whole class activity –role cards                 | g your role | -play    |       |
|  | Student     | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 24  | 58          | 71       | 76    |
| Vocabulary<br>Dirty Money by O. Henry - Part Four<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Understanding "to imply" and to "infer"<br>Whole class activity<br>Match the meaning<br>Verb tenses<br>Small group activity: story comprehension sentence a<br>Oral Questions   | nswers      |          |       |
|  |             |          | Guide |
| Lesson 24 UNIT TEST 6  |             | 7        | 7-78  |
|  | Student     | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 25  | 60          | 73       | 79    |
| Vocabulary<br>The greatest waterfall in the world: Foz do Iguag<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Small group question, answer and check answers ac<br>Review of the subjunctive<br>The subjunctive in the passive form<br>Small groups: Descriptive adjectives<br>Writing a role-play<br>Prefixes "in" and "un"<br>Using the subjunctive<br>Writing sentence answers |             |          |       |

Writing sentence answers Oral Questions

|           |  | Student   | Workbook | Guide |
|-----------|--|-----------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 26 |  | 63        | 76       | 81    |
|           | Vocabulary   |           |          |       |
|           | Itaipu: the greatest power plant in the world              |           |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding                 |           |          |       |
|           | Small group question, answer and check answers act         | ivity     |          |       |
|           | Small group brainstorming – whole class sharing            | 5         |          |       |
|           | Brainstorming advantages and disadvantages                 |           |          |       |
|           | Writing a conversation                                     |           |          |       |
|           | Multiple choice: choosing the best meaning                 |           |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle<br>Oral Questions                         |           |          |       |
|           | Of al Questions  |           |          |       |
|           |  | Student   | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 27 |  | 65        | 79       | 83    |
|           | Vocabulary   |           |          |       |
|           | The Price of Progress                                      |           |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding                 |           |          |       |
|           | Small group question, answer and check answers act         | ivity     |          |       |
|           | Using "who, that, which"                                   |           |          |       |
|           | Using "always, constantly" or "forever" to show anger or a | innoyance | •        |       |
|           | Small group discussions<br>True – False questions          |           |          |       |
|           | Using "who, which" or "of which"                           |           |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning  |           |          |       |
|           | Using verb tenses  |           |          |       |
|           | Conversation at a party about the changes of modern tec    | hnology   |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions   |           |          |       |
|           | Whole class activity                                       |           |          |       |
|           |  | Student   | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 28 |  | 68        | 82       | 88    |
|           | Vocabulary   |           |          |       |
|           | Men and Machines   |           |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding                 |           |          |       |
|           | Small group question, answer and check answers act         |           |          |       |
|           | Small group activity – Reporting to the whole clas         | SS        |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning  |           |          |       |
|           | Writing sentence answers                                   |           |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle   |           |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions   |           |          |       |
|           |  |           |          |       |

UNIT TEST 7

90-91

|           |   | Student  | Workbook | Guide |
|-----------|---|----------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 29 |   | 71       | 85       | 92    |
|           | Vocabulary  |          |          |       |
|           | In Search of a Pass Through the Rocky Mountair                                    | ıs       |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding  |          |          |       |
|           | Small group brainstorming   |          |          |       |
|           | Whole class activity  |          |          |       |
|           | Answering in complete sentences   |          |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning<br>Multiple choice: choosing the word with the closest m        | eaning   |          |       |
|           | The use of "must" and "might"   | cannig   |          |       |
|           | Completing a role-play  |          |          |       |
|           | Using verb tenses   |          |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle  |          |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions  |          |          |       |
|           |   | Student  | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 30 |   | 73       | 89       | 95    |
|           | Vocabulary  |          |          |       |
|           | A Pass Through the Land of the Leaping Snows                                      | 5        |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding  |          |          |       |
|           | Small group brainstorming and whole class discuss                                 | sion     |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning   |          |          |       |
|           | Answering in complete sentences<br>Using new vocabulary to complete the sentences | c        |          |       |
|           | Multiple choice: choosing the word with the closest m                             |          |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle  |          |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions  |          |          |       |
|           |   | Student  | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 31 |   | 75       | 93       | 99    |
|           | Vocabulary  |          |          |       |
|           | The Mounted Police in the Land of the Leaping Sn                                  | ows      |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading aloud and understanding  |          |          |       |
|           | Small group brainstorming and whole class discuss                                 |          |          |       |
|           | Using "supposed to" and "be to", to express expecta                               | tions    |          |       |
|           | You Win a Trip to Canada!<br>Small group activity                                 |          |          |       |
|           | Preparation for the next lesson   |          |          |       |
|           | Using "supposed to" or "be + infinitive to express the n                          | neaning. |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning   | Ũ        |          |       |
|           | Using new vocabulary to complete the sentences                                    | S        |          |       |
|           | Completing a dialogue   |          |          |       |
|           | Multiple choice: choosing the word with the closest m                             | eaning   |          |       |
|           | Writing a paragraph<br>Crossword puzzle   |          |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions  |          |          |       |
|           |   |          |          |       |

|   | Student    | Workbook | Guide |
|---|------------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 32   | 79         | 97       | 102   |
| Vocabulary  |            |          |       |
| Successful Passage Through the Land of the Leapi    | ng Snows   |          |       |
| Listening, reading aloud and understandin           | g          |          |       |
| "Go" is followed by a gerund in certain idiomatic e | xpressions |          |       |
| Role-play   |            |          |       |
| Small group planning discussion                     |            |          |       |
| Match the meaning                                   |            |          |       |
| Using new vocabulary to complete the senter         | nces       |          |       |
| Completing a dialogue                               |            |          |       |
| Planning a paragraph – writing the paragrap         | ph         |          |       |
| Crossword puzzle                                    |            |          |       |
| Oral Questions                                      |            |          |       |
|   |            |          |       |

Lesson 32

#### UNIT TEST 8

Guide 104-105

|           | Stude  | ent      | Workbook | Guide |
|-----------|--|----------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 33 | 82   | <u>)</u> | 101      | 106   |
|           | Vocabulary   |          |          |       |
|           | The Story of a Canadian Hero - Dr. Frederick Banting<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding |          |          |       |
|           | Small group question, answer and check answers activity  |          |          |       |
|           | Writing sentence answers   |          |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning  |          |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle   |          |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions   |          |          |       |
|           |  |          |          |       |
|           | Stude  | ent      | Workbook | Guide |
| Lesson 34 | 85   | 5        | 104      | 108   |

Vocabulary Diabetes – When Sugar Can Kill Listening, reading aloud and understanding Small group activity – Reporting to the whole class Debate: Be it Resolved that Since People Are Dying of Terrible Diseases Every Day, the Money Spent on the Space Program Should Be Spent on Medical Research. Writing sentence answers Using new vocabulary to complete the sentences Oral Questions

| Lesson 35 | Vocabulary<br>Lifestyles and Changes<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Small group activity – writing a role-play<br>Writing sentence answers<br>Small group activity – choosing a scenario and writing<br>Crossword puzzle, debate<br>Oral Questions                            | Student<br>88<br>a story | Workbook<br>106 | Guide<br>110 |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Lesson 36 | Vocabulary<br>The Defeat of Poliomyelitis<br>Listening, reading aloud and understanding<br>Small group activity – Selecting a topic - writing a rol<br>Small group question, answer and check answers ac<br>Writing sentence answers<br>Match the meaning<br>Crossword puzzle<br>Oral Questions |                          | Workbook<br>109 | Guide<br>112 |
| Lesson 36 | UNIT TEST 9   |                          | Guid<br>114 -   | le<br>-115   |
| Lesson 37 |   | Student<br>94            | Workbook<br>112 | Guide<br>116 |
|           |   | 1.1                      |                 |              |

| Lesson 37 |  | 94   | 112 | 1: |
|-----------|--|------|-----|----|
|           | The Cremation Of Sam McGee By Robert Service           | e    |     |    |
|           | Listening, reading and understanding                   |      |     |    |
|           | Vocabulary   |      |     |    |
|           | Small group activity – using context clues             |      |     |    |
|           | Debating: A promise isn't important if the person is d | ead. |     |    |
|           | Match the meaning                                      |      |     |    |
|           | Understanding "to imply"                               |      |     |    |
|           | Writing sentence answers                               |      |     |    |
|           | Whole class brainstorming: advantages and disadvant    | ages |     |    |
|           | Crossword puzzle                                       |      |     |    |
|           | Oral Questions   |      |     |    |
|           |  |      |     |    |

| Student | Workbook | Guide |
|---------|----------|-------|
| 97      | 115      | 118   |

#### The Cremation Of Sam McGee By Robert Service Listening, reading and understanding Vocabulary Using modal auxiliaries Role-play Small group question, answer and check answers activity Small and large group activity: You Have Travelled to the North Pole Match the meaning Crossword puzzle Oral Questions

|           |  | Student | Workbook | Guide |
|-----------|--|---------|----------|-------|
| Lesson 39 |  | 101     | 118      | 119   |
|           | The Men That Don't Fit In By Robert Service        |         |          |       |
|           | Listening, reading and understanding               |         |          |       |
|           | Vocabulary   |         |          |       |
|           | Small group question, answer and check answers act | ivity   |          |       |
|           | Debating: A Rolling Stone Always Fails.            | •       |          |       |
|           | Match the meaning                                  |         |          |       |
|           | Understanding the verb "to derive"                 |         |          |       |
|           | Crossword puzzle                                   |         |          |       |
|           | Oral Questions                                     |         |          |       |
|           |  |         |          |       |

Lesson 40

Lesson 38

FINAL TEST

Guide 121-124

# ADVANCED ESL LESSONS BOOK 2



# **STUDENT READER**



Daisy A. Stocker B.Ed., M.Ed. George A. Stocker D.D.S.

## **LESSON 21**



| VOCABULARY:    | changed hands (went to | o different people) | check – US | cheque - British |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| clever         | checkbook              | buffalo             | rough      | surely           |
| excuse (to)    | tear (to)              | damp                | cent       | literal          |
| move over (to) | stocking               | wave (to)           | butcher    | factory          |

**checkbook** – is a small book from the bank that allows you to send money to someone. **money talks** - this can mean that if you have money you can get what you want.

In this story O'Henry used the literal meaning – the bills in your wallet can talk to each other. **dirty money** – people say money is dirty because it is sometimes used for bad things. O'Henry uses the literal meaning when he talks about "a dirty ten-dollar bill"

### **DIRTY MONEY BY O. HENRY**

(A simple story based on O. Henry's "Dirty Money".)

#### ACTIVITY 1:

#### PART ONE

Listen to Part One; then read it orally.

"Money talks," they say. But surely, you say, a little old ten-dollar bill can't talk very loudly? Oh, very well. If you feel like that, don't listen to my story. Go and listen to a rich man's checkbook shouting. But don't forget the smaller bills. They can say a word or two sometimes.

I am a ten-dollar bill of 1901. Perhaps you have seen a bill like me before. On my face, in the center, is a picture of an American buffalo. Excuse my rough conversation. A dirty ten-dollar bill does not meet many clever people. Most really clever, book-loving people are poor, you see. A ten-dollar bill does not often come their way. If it does, they have to go out and spend it at once.

I am six years old now. Many different people have owned me. But a little torn, damp five-dollar bill gave me a surprise one day. I was sitting beside it in a butcher's pocket.

"Move over," I said. I gave it a hard look. I don't like being in the same pocket with money like that.

"Don't talk to me like that!" said the five-dollar bill. "I know I'm worn and dirty. I can't help it. I've spent a long time inside someone's stocking in a big store. It was hot in there!"

#### EXERCISE 1 – WORKBOOK PAGE 63

Student Reader

## **LESSON 21 CONTINUED**

#### **REVIEW THE PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE AND THE FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

The **past perfect progressive:** The auxiliary verbs are in the past perfect tense, and the main verb uses the present participle.

past perfect tensepresent participleEXAMPLE:The ten-dollar billhad beensittingin the butcher's shop all day.

The **future perfect progressive**: The auxiliary verbs are in the future perfect tense, and the main verb uses the present participle.

**EXAMPLE:** future perfect tense present participle when the five-dollar bill gets out of the stocking it **will have been** sitting there for a long time.

#### EXERCISE 2 – WORKBOOK PAGE 63

#### ACTIVITY 2: Divide into small groups. Ask and answer the questions. Then check your answers.

- 1. What animal picture do you have on your money?
- 2. O'Henry talks about "a rich man's check book shouting". What does he mean?
- 3. Who do you think the smaller bills would know about?
- 4. What does "literal" mean?
- 5. Give an example of the literal meaning of "dirty".
- 6. Give an example of the literal meaning of "talks"
- 7. What is the tense of the underlined verb? The old ten-dollar bill **had been listening** to the conversation for two hours.
- 8. The smaller bills in someone's wallet will have been hoping to get out.

| Link | CTORIA, B.C. 1 | GLISH W | ATH LAUGH                                  | HTERL   | rb.         |   | DATE | 2 | 0   |      |     | 04 | 8 |
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- 1. We have a picture of a ...on our money.
- 2. He means that he has a lot of money.
- 3. The smaller bills would know about the poor people.
- 4. It means the usual meaning of the words / not an idiom.
- 5. The money had dirt (mud) on it.
- 6. The man talks to the waiter.
- 7. The verb is in the past perfect progressive tense.
- 8. The verb is in the future perfect progressive tense.

ACTIVITY 3:

#### WHOLE CLASS ACTIVITY

O'Henry is a famous American writer who wrote many unique short stories. You have read the first part of Dirty Money. Brainstorm adjectives that might describe it and write them on the board.

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### **LESSON 21 CONTINUED**

#### **ACTIVITY 4:**

#### **DEBATE:**

Divide into two groups. The statement to be discussed today is:

#### BE IT RESOLVED THAT MONEY TALKS; IT'S BETTER TO HAVE A LOT OF MONEY.

Group 1 agrees with the statement.

Pro

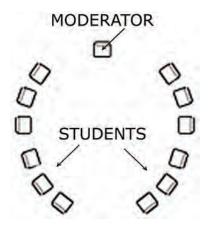
Group 2 doesn't agree with the statement.

Con

Each group is to brainstorm and write down in their notebook the ideas that support what they think. One person from each group will present the ideas to the large group.

Return to the large group.

#### STUDENT SEATING FOR A DEBATE



#### NAME OF MODERATOR:

| Moderator: | <b>The statement for today is:</b><br>Be it resolved that money talks; it's better to have a lot of money.  |
|------------|---|
|            | Now we will hear from Group 1 speaking for the pro side.<br>Group 1 reports their ideas.  |
| Moderator: | Now we will hear from Group 2 speaking for the con side.<br>Group 2 reports their ideas.  |
|            | Now all the students, except for the moderator,<br>should say why they agree or disagree with the statement.<br>Unusual or funny reasons are very good. |
|            |   |

# ORAL QUESTIONS TEACHER'S GUIDE

!

#### **EXERCISES 3 AND 4 – WORKBOOK PAGE 64**

Student Reader

# ADVANCED ESL LESSONS BOOK 2



STUDENT WORKBOOK



Daisy A. Stocker B.Ed., M.Ed. George A. Stocker D.D.S.

# **LESSON 21**

•

| EXERCISE 1:   |   | MATCH THE MEANING   |  |                    |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------|--|--|
|   | clever  |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | damp  |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | to tear   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | literal   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | shop girl   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | cent  |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | buffalo   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | factory   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | to hate   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | surprise  |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | surely  |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | stockings   |   |  |                    |  |  |
|   | to excuse   |   |  |                    |  |  |
| one one/hundredth of a dollar<br>the usual meaning of the words<br>smart<br>opposite of to love<br>to forgive someone for a small mistake |   | a little wet<br>really / truly<br>a big animal<br>not what you expected | they go on your legs and feet<br>she works in a shop<br>they make many things there<br>to pull something into pieces |                    |  |  |
| EXE<br>NOT  | RCISE 2:<br>E:  |   | tences putting the verbs in<br>the may be more than one corre  |                    |  |  |
| 1.  | After reading O   | 'Henry's stories for f  | five hours, he (to feel) sleepy  | ·.                 |  |  |
| 2.  | Many different people (to carry) the dirty ten-dollar bill.                 |   |  |                    |  |  |
| 3.  | You wouldn't know that bills had feelings if you (not, to read) this story! |   |  |                    |  |  |
| 4.  | The ten-dollar bill (not, to spend) much time in the poor people's pockets. |   |  |                    |  |  |
| 5.  | The little torn, d  | amp five-dollar bill (  | (to sit) in someone's stocking   | g for a long time. |  |  |

## **LESSON 21 CONTINUED**

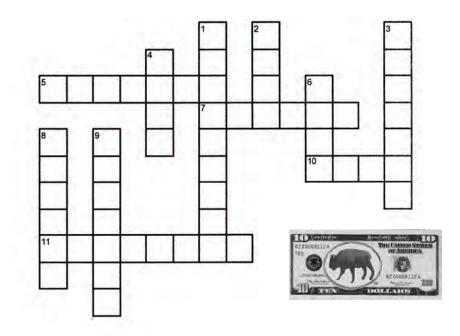
#### EXERCISE 3: The following are the answers. Make the questions by looking at the answer.

1. Answer: A rich man's checkbook speaks louder that a ten dollar bill.

| 2. | Question:<br>Answer: | Most really clever, book-loving people are poor.         |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 3. | Question:<br>Answer: | The five-dollar bill was a little torn and damp.         |
| 4. | Question:<br>Answer: | The ten-dollar bill was sitting in the butcher's pocket. |
| 5. | Question:<br>Answer: | The five-dollar bill had been in someone's stocking.     |
|    | Question:            |  |

#### **EXERCISE 4:**

#### MONEY TALKS CROSSWORD



#### ACROSS

- 5 a big animal
- 7 smart
- 10 to pull something into pieces
- 11 not what you expected

#### DOWN

- 1 they go on your legs and feet
- 2 opposite of love
- 3 they make many things there
- 4 a little wet
- 6 one one/hundredth of a dollar
- 8 to forgive someone for a small mistake
- 9 the usual meaning not an idiom

# ADVANCED ESL LESSONS BOOK 2



**TEACHERS GUIDE** 



Daisy A. Stocker B.Ed., M.Ed. George A. Stocker D.D.S.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESENTING ORAL QUESTIONS

#### If the group has fewer than 15 students the teacher can work with the whole group.

- It is best to begin at the top of the oral question page and work down, as the first questions are often a review.
- Avoid asking students in the order in which they sit. Their attention will be the best if they don't know who you are going to ask next!
- It is important to write difficult questions on the blackboard and discuss the possible answers with the students.
- Always be willing to use the blackboard to clarify a question or answer. Encourage the students to request such clarification.
- Be sure to ask the same question a number of times until the students can answer fluently. This is especially important for the difficult questions.
- As the basic questions and answers are learned, it will be important for the teacher to adapt and expand the questions and answers. The given questions and suggested answers provide basic grammatically correct English. It will be helpful if teachers try to provide additional humorous and / or questions about local events.

#### ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF PRESENTING THE ORAL QUESTIONS SO THEY CAN BE ADAPTED TO DIFFERENT GROUPS

# If the whole group approach is not appropriate to the situation then the presentation of the questions may be adapted in the following ways:

#### The class can be divided in half.

One copy of the oral questions can be given to each pair of students in one half of the class. They can then take turns asking each other the questions. Meanwhile the teacher can be working orally with the other half as explained above.

Working with half of the class at a time is well suited to using volunteers.

#### EXERCISES

The exercises are designed to give the students practice in important points of grammar. These can be done in class or assigned as homework. Due to the differences between the English language and other languages, students should understand the meaning of each sentence, but they should avoid making a direct translation, (a translation of each word). Word by word translation often changes the meaning, takes too much time, and prevents the student from learning the correct English word order. Teachers should use their discretion when deciding the order in which the students complete the exercises.

#### **ACTIVITIES**

The activities are often designed to take place in a more relaxed atmosphere, with the students moving around the room, and practicing what they have learned. The goal of these activities is for the students to gain practice, and not to finish the activity quickly. They will require supervision, so that they do practice the English, and not complete the activity in their own language. If time is limited, then an activity may be skipped and returned to at a later time. Teachers should use their discretion when deciding the order in which the students complete the activities.

#### SEATING ARRANGEMENT

We suggest that the students sit facing each other. A U shaped configuration works well.

#### TESTS

The tests are a part of the learning process. They allow the students to identify the areas they need to study. When marking the sentence answers, subtract one mark for each error.

- -If a student has one mistake he or she will get 3 marks for that answer
- -If a student has two mistakes, he or she will get 2 marks for that answer
- -If a student has three mistakes, he or she will get 1 mark for that answer

-If a student has four or more mistakes, he or she won't get any marks

#### GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS WHEN MARKING

The teacher should use discretion when marking. Some students work very hard but have difficulty. They should be given the best possible mark. Some students learn easily but become careless, so they should be marked down for their mistakes. In other words, the teacher needs to be aware of the needs of the students. The tests are designed to make most of the students feel good about their English but also give a clear signal to those who aren't making satisfactory progress.

#### WHAT KIND OF MISTAKES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?

Marks should be deducted for:

- not knowing the right vocabulary
- word order mistakes
- grammatical errors
- no marks are given if the student doesn't understand the question

Do not deduct marks for spelling mistakes if you can understand what the student means.

Students with marks above 80% are ready to continue with the program.

Test answers are included in the Guide.

#### ANSWERS TO THE ORAL TEST QUESTIONS

The teachers have the choice of having the students answer orally or in writing. As some of the teachers are speaking English as a second language, it might be difficult for them to test pronunciation. If the teacher can understand what the student is saying then the pronunciation should be accepted.

Internationally, it is acceptable if the speaker is understood.

The tests are out of 50 except for the last test in Part 1 and in Part 2.

There are no absolutes when assessing test marks. Many factors always enter into the mark. These can range from the student being sick that day to some problem at home. It's also possible that the student missed a lot of classes due to illness.

The purpose of these tests is to allow the students to see where they are having difficulty. This lets them know where they should spend their time when they study.

#### This is the most important aspect of the tests.

#### ANSWERS

Answers in the Guide are written in italics. The suggested answers are the most likely, but others are possible.

#### GLOSSARY

The glossary contains the vocabulary for this Module.

The verbs are shown in the infinitive form: do (to).

The past tenses are included for reference in the glossary, shown as: infinitive, past tense.

# LESSON 21 ORAL

#### **QUESTIONS**

Do we write checks on our bank account? Yes, we write checks on our bank account. No, we don't write checks. Why would someone write a check? It is a way of paying someone instead of using money. Checks are written to pay money to others. What do you need to have before you can write a check? You need to have a bank account with enough money in it. What will happen if you don't have enough money in your bank account? debt won't be paid. People use dollars in the USA. What do we use? We use ... Do your bills get dirty in people's pockets? Yes, they often do. No, our government prints new ones. What do you buy from the butcher? I buy meat or chicken. When might you say "excuse me"?

What might you do when your friends leave?

The bank will send the check back to you and your

I'd say, "excuse me" if I bumped into someone. I'd say, "excuse me" if I interrupted someone. I might wave to them.

#### **PAGE 62**

#### **ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK OUESTIONS**

**EXERCISE 1:** 

| clever    | smart                                  |
|-----------|--|
| damp      | a little wet                           |
| to tear   | to pull something into pieces          |
| literal   | the usual meaning of the words         |
| shop girl | she works in a shop                    |
| cent      | one one/hundredth of a dollar          |
| buffalo   | a big animal                           |
| factory   | they make many things there            |
| to hate   | opposite of to love                    |
| surprise  | not what you expected                  |
| surely    | really / truly                         |
| stockings | they go on your legs and feet          |
| to excuse | to forgive someone for a small mistake |
|           |  |

#### **PAGE 62**

#### **ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS**

**EXERCISE 2:** 

- 1. After reading O'Henry's stories for five hours, he *felt / had felt* sleepy.
- 2. Many different people had carried / had been carrying the dirty ten-dollar bill.
- 3. You wouldn't know that bills had feelings if you *hadn't read / hadn't been reading* this story!
- 4. The ten-dollar bill hadn't *spent / hadn't been spending* much time in the poor people's pockets.
- 5. The little torn, damp five-dollar bill *had sat / had been sitting* in someone's stocking for a long time.

### **LESSON 21 CONTINUED**

#### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS **PAGE 63 EXERCISE 3:** 1. Answer: A rich man's checkbook speaks louder that a ten dollar bill. **Ouestion:** Does a rich man's checkbook speak louder than a ten dollar bill? 2. Answer: Most really clever, book-loving people are poor. **Question:** Are most really clever book-loving people poor? 3. Answer: The five-dollar bill was a little torn and damp. **Ouestion:** Was the five-dollar bill a little torn and damp? The ten-dollar bill was sitting in the butcher's pocket. 4. Answer: **Question:** Was the ten-dollar bill sitting in the butcher's pocket? The five-dollar bill had been in someone's stocking. 5. Answer: **Question:** Had the five-dollar bill been in someone's stocking?

| PAGE 54 | SUGG        | <b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> |         |         |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
|         | surprising  | imaginative        | unusual | comical |
|         | interesting | funny              | unique  | crazy   |

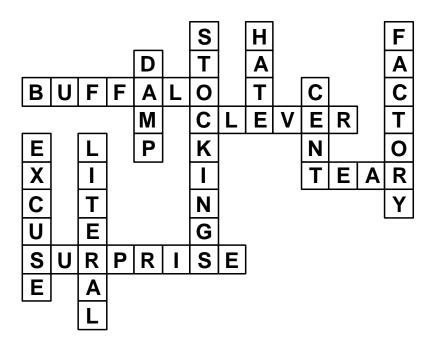
#### PAGE 55 SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO THE STUDENT READER ACTIVITY 4: PRO CON

You can buy what you need You have power if you have money Money lets you influence others You can travel anywhere People make friends with you because of your money. You are more likely to do expensive dangerous things You might think about money more than your family. You might worry about losing your money.

**PAGE 63** 

#### ANSWERS TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACTIVITY 4:** 



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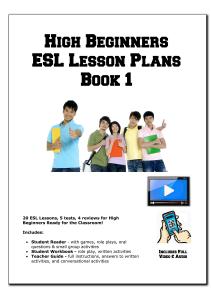
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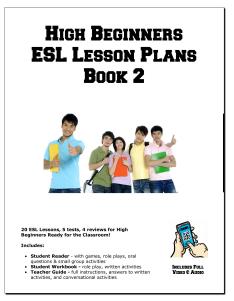


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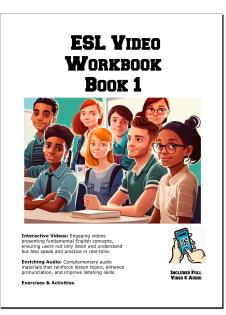


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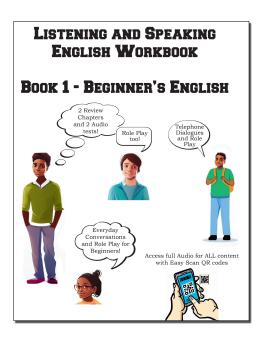
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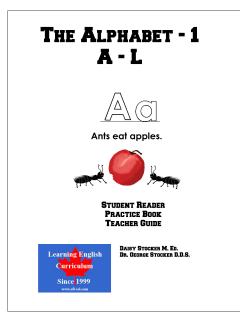
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